JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE. MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD.

Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

Fraternizing.

The telegraph states that the Rebel and Union officers engaged in the conflict at Fort Donelson are fraternizing upon the best of terms? What will the Abolitionists say to this? We expect to hear the emancipationists how! over this exhibition of good feeling as erecting barriers to their negro equality schemes.

National Expenses and Taxation.

It is the duty of all who are in a position to mould or direct public opinion, to discuss the great questions of the day with the sole desire to arrive at the truth. All party feelings should be laid aside, and we should approach these questions without prejudice or feeling, and with the single wish to ascertain the best course or policy for the nation. In the examination of our national expenses, and the proper measures to supply the requisite means, it may be useful to compure our Government upon these points with the two great European nations, England and France Such a comparison will show that, even with the present war, our expenses need not much, if any, exceed those of France and England respective ly; and if we resort to the same means to raise a revenue that our taxes will not much, if any, exceed those levied by the two nations mentioned, even in time of peace.

The ordinary expenses in time of peace of Great Britain are..... \$330,000,000 The United States 80,000,000

As the population of Great Britain is about 29,000,000, it will be seen that the actual expenses are equal to a little over ten dollars for each person. In France, with a population of 35,000,000, a little less than ten dollars a head; and in the United States, with a population over 31,000,000, a little less than three dollars for each individual. Now it is unquessionably, true that, take the population of the three nations, those of the United States (even if we include the slaves and all,) are better able to pay the sum of ten dollars each than the people of either England or France. How do France and England raise these enor-

mous sums?

The entire direct tax of England is only \$58,000,000 The direct tax of France is 90,000,000 It would be useless to attempt to raise the balance of their expenses in that way. The subject of finance occupies the constant attention of the ablest men of each kingdom, and they understand how to apportion the indirect taxes in such a manner as to produce the largest revenue without burthening the business of the nation unnecessarily. The tariff of England yielded the past vear the following sums:

Duties on sugar, about...... \$30,000,000 Duties on tea, about 27,000,000

The revenue from the French custom house was 228,051,000 francs, which is equal to about

\$47,010,000. It will thus be seen that the revenues are main ly derived in both countries from sources other than through the custom house, or direct taxation. The system of direct taxation is so adjusted as to fall upon those best able to bear it. We will instance but a few of the indirect taxes

paid in England: Bankers pay for liceuses each per annum about \$150 Pawnbrokers for licenses each per annum..... 75 Brewers pay for liceuses from \$10 to..... 40 Sellers of beer 20 Carriages...... 35 Retailers of spirits from \$10 to Marriages from \$2 50 to 25

These are but a few of the items of indirect taxation. All bills or notes, all checks on bankers, all receipts, are liable to a stamp tax, and 000,000 annually.

was levied upon all incomes over five hundred engaged in large business were thus compelled to pay, in some instances, as high as twenty-five thousand deflars per annum.

It is evident that we must draw upon the experience of both France and England. From them we can learn how to raise such a revenue as will meet all our present wants, and to restore our finances to that condition which will enable us to set at defiance all the croakings of the enemies of the country, that we are on the verge if not

already in the votext of bankruptcy.

But while we are looking to the means or sources from whence a sufficient revenue cen be raised to meet our present wants, we require the most rigid system of economy established everywhere. No sinecure offices, no extravagant salaries, no such commissions as were paid to Mr. Mongay. Every department should be thoroughly examined, and the pruning knife used without fear or favoritism, to cut off every extravagance. We have no fear but the people will freely pay the most enormous taxes if they are necessary to support the Government, but they will not submit to such burdens if the money is to be squandered -- Detroit Free Press.

The True Policy The New York Herald, after referring to the recent triumphs of the Union armies, makes the following suggestions as to the policy of the Government under the present circumstances:

What ought to be the policy of the Govern ment under these circumstances? The admirable proclamation of the President, announcing an amnesty to all political prisoners, ought to be followed up by declaring an amnesty to all now in open hostility to the Government, upon laving down their arms and submitting to the authority of the laws of the Union, to execute which is the sole and single purpose of the war. Such a proclamation would operate as atalisman upon what remains of the insurrection, and dissolve it like the snow of winter before the genial rays of a vernal sun. There is no vindictive purpose to gratify on the part of the President and there ought not to be on the part of those in authority under him. Certainly there is not on the part of the officers of the army or the citizen soldiers who enlisted for the war. For what war? The war to restore the Union and the Constitution, and not a war for vengeance, nor a war for any Utopian ideas of philan. thropy for negroes at the expense of white men. The President's proclamation of pardon to political offenders can not fail to produce a powerful ism again shows itself.

effect upon the misguided dupes of the insurgent chief. Its wisdom is obvious to all men not not blinded by fanaticism and blood thirsty re. Mr. Van Wyck of New York, venge. Another proclamation, offering a free pardon to the rebels in arms, upon their submission, would crown this policy, and afford the most practical refutation of the enormous lying The Frances and Swindles upon the of the leaders in the rebellion and of the misrep resentations of the British press. It may disappoint the rabid Abolitionists in and out of Congress; but, standing on such a broad platform, the President can afford to despise their enmity

conquered provinces or territories, and to eman-

seriously consider the effect of their insane propo-

tatives, if not even in the Senate Chamber. What

sort of ludicrous figure would such a piebald Con

gress present to the eves of wondering nations?

Such a laugh ng stock, indeed, has Jamaica al-

ready become. Nor would the absurdity stop

short here. As the negroes in a Southern climate

increase more rapidly than white men, it would not

be long till they would have a preponderance

n numbers, and then perhaps the idea would

occur to Sambo that he ought to have the en-

tire South to himself, and that it would be well

two races can exist together free at the South

under the Constitution before the war.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Feb. 19.

for the Past Week.

The attention of the whole business communi

ty has been divided between commerce and finan

achievements of our arms on the other, the past

week; but toward the close the latter absorbed

ness of despondency with which this fiendish re-

from 41, to 316 the last few days.

close are as follows:

New York par.

Gold..... 21 prem.

Corn in good demand at 30c.

malt is held at 70a75c.

good demand.

Orleans 9 3. 110 cc.

and prices firmer.

advanced to 25c in New York.

Mulasses declined to 40a42c.

Oats closed firm at 28a2812c.

Rye advanced to 51c and in good demand.

days, or 2 per cent, off for cash-boxes extra.

Cincinnati Cattle Market for the week

ending, February 19th.

arriving are chiefly dressed and frozen, and sell

"THE DANGERS OF VICTORY."-Under this

head the Anti Slavery Standard expresses fear

that this Government will make terms of peace

which do not include "Emancipation as a prelim-

inary." Here the old demon spirit of Abolition-

prime \$3.25, and choice shipping \$3.50.

at \$3 60@3.75 per cental.

firm at \$3 at 4 50 per head.

ces on the one hand, and the past and prospective

to get rid of the whites, after the fashion of St.

source of all our troubles.

CONCLUDED FROM VESTERDAY. In a letter of May 13th, speaking of purchasand their friendship both alike. The plaudits of a nation redeemed will compensate for the Satanic hate of a disunion faction, who are the primal

ing several vessels, among them whaling ships, "Please advise with Mr. G. D. Morgan in regard to this matter, and make purchases with his ap-What do the fanatics propose to do when the proval Thus it clearly appears that Com. Breese was war is over? To rule the Southern States as

SPEECH OF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Government.

cipate the whole negro population? Did they ever of Mr. Morgan, he called on Mr. Aspinwall and was governed by his advice and action, and, May sition? In many districts of the South the blacks wrote to the Secretary: outnumber the whites. Now, if they are are eman-I have commissioned an agent, indicated by cipated they will be entitled to members of Con-Mr. Aspinwall, to proceed to New Bedford to gress and Governors of States. In a brief time, negotiate for the purchase of three whaleships, therefore, we might reasonably expect to see which the Department directed me to obtain some hundred negroes in the House of Represen-

induced to place confidence in Mr. Aspinwall; and

when the whaleships were ordered in the absence

for coaling uses; none can be purchased at this After the Secretary had frequently advised him to consult a number of persons, in every letter reducing the number, until he declares his warm attachment to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Aspinwall, although the letter ordering the whaleships re quested him to purchase them with the approval of Mr. Morgan; still, in his absence, and the pressnecessities of the purchase, and considering the high eulogiums pronounced by the Secretary Mr. Aspinwall, the following statement in the letter of the Secretary is remarkable and unsus-

Domingo, so earnestly recommended by the Abotained by the evidence: lition tribe. In the North the negroes can be 'Had the naval officer followed the orders politically free with impunity to the white race, that were given him, these frauds would not have though social freedom is further from their reach een perpetrated. But Commodore Breese emthan it is at the South. But in the cotton States yed Mr. Aspinwall's broker, and not Mr. Morthe case is entirely different, and enlightened hugan, and the results were a gross fraud and the manity revolts at the thought of emancipation. rchase of inferior vessels, which could not have As Jefferson truly said, it is impossible that the been the case had the policy which the Department was then instituting prevailed and its orders But the impractical visionaries think little of the

consequences of their theories. The President, The attempt to sacrifice Mr. Aspinwall and however, is a man of strong common sense as Com. Breese in Mr Morgan's defense requires no well as of a genial nature, and they cannot make aments. Still more remarkable is the charge him the instrument of their silly and destructive of the Secretary, when it is remembered that the designs. This rapid succession of decisive vicperson referred to as W. V. Aspinuall's broker. tories will enable him to hold out the olive was Starbuck, the very man employed by Mr. branch with grace, and to guarantee to the citi Morgan as broker, even subsequent to the purzens of every Southern State the same rights of chase of the Roman and Badger, as appears by property and all the blessings which they enjoyed

the following letter: "DEAR COMMODORE-I have not directed the Mediator to go to the navy vard, and until I hear from you shall do nothing is the matter. I have Financial and Commercial summary

> "Very truly, your obedient servant, "GEORGE D. MORGAN. "S. L. Breese, Esq., Flag Officer.

requested Mr. Starbuck, who purchased her, to

"Washington, June 1, 1861." It is due to Commodore Breese to say that, the entire thoughts of our citizens, and there has been but little business of any kind done since when the ships were brought to the navy yard. Saturday. The political horizon has become he discovered the fraud, informed the Secretary, brighter and brighter from day to day-made so and desired to have them consider Mr. Aspin by the star of our Republic rising from the dark | wall's purchases, which he understood was done as an order was issued for loading them. The bellion had enveloped it, and the hearts of all Secretary also refers to the Penguin and Alba loyal citizens have been cheered, throughout the tress, bought by Commodore Breese for \$75,000 each, alleging they were of no greater tonnage than A great abundance of capital and an easy the Stars and Stripes. The Secretary, however, money market for good business paper continue omits to state that the Penguin and Albatross to be the leading features of the money market. were built for sea going vessels, with double en-Thirty and sixty day paper, of the character gines, and cost, probably, in construction, onenamed, is wanted at 8@10 per cent. Govern | third more than the Stars and Stripes. The Secment contractors' paper is in better demand at retary further says:

12@18 per cent., owing to the passage by the "In a single transaction originally made with Senate of the Treasury note bill, though amend a large ship-owner by Commodore Breese, for es so as to be objectionable to the House, and it five valuable steamers. I felt that the Governis clear that the passage of it will be delayed in | ment was unfortunately involved, and Mr. Morconsequence of those amendments. There is no gan was employed to relieve the Department. doubt that the people of the loyal States are as Under many and great difficulties he succeeded nearly unanimous in favor of the bill as it passed in saving to the Government, by his action in the House as they can be well, yet the Senate that transaction, \$124,000.

knowing this, have tacked on amendments calcu- The explanation, as I understand it, is this lated to retard its passage, and keep the finances | The Commodore, in chartering the five vessels, of the Government in jeopardy; and suffering required the owners to insert a price at which contracters out of payment of their just claims. they would sell to Government. It was a mere Exchange has ruled steady at 14 premium, proposition on their part. It was not accepted, Gold declined to 314@312 premium; owing to neither was the Government bound to pay it the decline in New York, where it has declined The Secretary also adds;

"Yet I hear from the owners and sellers no The victories of our troops have produced a complaint that they, by the operation of this buoyant market for public securities generally. system of purchase, have been oppressed or ag-The 7 3 10 Treasury notes which were down to grieved."

98c have advanced to 9916, and the demand notes Let us examine the correctness of this statehave become scarce in New York. There is no ment by one transaction. In the month of May doubt that these notes will be the best currency last J. Rudolph Sieg and James C. Jewett & Co. and will be hoarded by bankers and their own of New York City, were owners of the steamer notes put into circulation. The Legislatures of Mercedita. During that month a man by the all the States ought to provide against this if pos- name of Burrill, claiming to be an agent and ad viser of the Navy Department, proposed a pur-The quotations for exchange and coin at the chase. Jewett & Co., to prevent the extortions of Government agents, on the 19th day of June wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy offering to charter or sell that vessel at 15 prem. a valuation to be fixed by the Department. A 312 prem. similar letter was sent by them to the President A speculative demand, based upon the success of the United States. The Secretary returned of our army, arose for provisions, and all articles an answer refusing to charter or purchase, as in this line largely advanced, but holders, in the she was unsuited for an armed ship. Burrill onset having pretty generally withdrawn their shortly after appears, saying that he can sell the stocks from the market, the business done at the rejected steamer; that he had returned from advance has been circumscribed. Mess pork | Washington, and asked authority from them to went up to \$12. Lard to 71, for prime in tierces. sell to Government, which was given him on the S in kegs; 61 a 63, for head and gut. Bulk 3d day of July. On the 31st of July Burrill pork to 31, for shoulders, 43, 647 for sides, came again and made an offer from the Secretary of the Navy for the rejected steamer, on the con-At the close last evening there was more dispo | dition that the owners should pay \$5,000 to sition to sell displayed by packer- from the coun- him, besides a fair brokerage, which \$5,000 try, and this induced buyers to pause and exam. Burrill said was to be given to Government offiine the probabilities of an immediate demand cials for their assistance in selling this vessel. coming from the South, in case of the rebellion Jewett & Co. refused, proclaiming that they being put down. Nashville, Memphis, Colum- would first see their vessel rot at the wharf, bus, and New Orleans have to be taken before and themselves wanting for bread, before one any trade can exist, so that some parties, upon penny should go to bribe Government officials; has heretofore directed, the grand national camreflection, arrived at the conclusion that a little requesting Burrill to say to those who sent him caution in following up this advance was but the if the Government wanted \$5,000 they would part of wisdom. This excitement has extended give that sum towards raising another regiment to the seaboard cities, and prices have largely to fill the place of the New York 69th. Burrill advanced. We repeat that a prospective large left, and, after the lapse of a few hours, return ling Green, and renders them both untenable; the from stamps alone England derives nearly \$39, demand from the South is the only basis for it, ed, saying that he had heard from Washington, brilliant expedition up the Tennessee river to A! and upon this rests the future of the pork market. and that he would withdraw the condition, and abama and Mississippi, the very heart of the Cot-Flour advanced fully 20c per bil and has been they need only pay him what they saw fit to al ton Confederacy; and the possession of Roanoke Soap, in boxes During the Crimean war, an income or war tax in good demand from army contractors with a low him for his services. They accepted, and on Island, are all parts of the grand plan of the camlight stock. Superfine \$4 40 at 4 50 and extra the same day gave Burrill a bill of sale for the dollars. We have heard it stated that bankers \$4 50 at 60; Family and fancy ranged from Department; and he presented a list of alterations required in the hand-writing of S. M. Pook. Wheat advanced to 95a98c fer red and \$1 03a | the paval constructor, and one of the board to 1 05 for white, and in good demand, the receipts examine vessels. On the 27th of September they delivered up the vessel to Government through Burrill. Much to the surprise of the owners, the Secretary sent a requisition to pay Burrill \$100,-000 for the Mercenta, although the names to the

There has been an active speculative demand bill of sale were that of Sieg, owner of sevenfor barley and barley malt, in anticipation of a tenths, and Jewett & Co. three tenths. They arge demand from the South, and prices ad succeeded in arranging so that the money should canced-barley to 63a65c for prime fall, and be drawn by a third purty. Some twenty days after the date of the requisition an order was had a ding that he did not self or purchase vet the own Cluver seet aircurcal to \$4 20004 25, and in ers could not get their money until he was paid; moderate demand. Timothy in good demand at and if they would consent to pay, he would \$2 10.2 20. Flax is scarce and would bring write to Washington and urge the immediate remittance of the money. The above facts must An active demand for star candles and prices have been known to the Secretary. They were 2c per lie higher. The prices in the large way written to Com. Hudson, October 31, with a reare 14 and 16c for light and full weight sixty quest that they be filed in the Navy Department, which doubtless was done. Since the letter of No. I and palm soap has advanced \$40, with a the Secretary, the Committee have not had time to examine the owners of the Mercedita; but the The demand for graceries, in the jobbing way, foregoing and subsequent facts, in connection with the purchase, are sustained by affidavits of J Rudolph Sieg and James C. Jewett. They Sugar unchanged. Cuba Staa9tic, and New testify that they did not see or know anything of George D. Morgan until after the purchase and Coffee is held more firmly under the advices delivery of the bill of sale to the Department from the East. Rio 19 a21 ac. The stock of through Burrill; that on the 19th day of Novem sugar and molasses is quite light, and hence the ber they called on Mr. Morgan, demanding reprospect of getting any from Louisiana has little payment of \$2,500, and he said he had credited or no influence upon prices; but as there is no it to the Navy Department; that he had only coffee in the South should a demand arise from taken this sum so the Department might have so thence the price would necessarily largely ad much back in case the Department elected to keep the same, on the ground that he understood The supply of beef cattle has been very light the Mercedita cost only \$64,000; vet Mr. Mor-

gan, when he took the \$2,500, gave a receipt for the same "for commissions on sale of the Mercedita." The owners deny that they ever asked \$130,000 for the steamer, although Mr. Morgan Cattle-The supply of beef cattle has been claims in his statement that such amount was de very light, and prices are firmer. The supply manded of him The Department fixed the value, was inadequate to the demand. We quote com- and negotiated through the medium above stated. mon \$1 75(02; fair \$2 25(02 50; good \$2 75(03); On the 17th of January, Jewett & Co. wrote an other letter to the Secretary, in which they re-Sheep-lu better supply, but the market rules cite the fact of their former complaints, showing by the actual presence of shaps of war, the proba-

Hogs-25c higher and in good demand. Those which they say:

PURCHASE OF HALL'S CARBINES.

condemned, and sent from the arsenals of Europe. be reconstructed?" is already engaging the attender an expenditure of from 75 cents to \$1.25, thou of the leading members of Congress, and they were sold to Simon S evens for \$12.50; will probably soon be discussed in their speeches. then to General Fremont for \$22. No wonder The only plan yet actually proposed is that of that our expenses are \$2,000,000 per day-Govern- crazy fanatic, Charles Sumner, briely alluded to ment sells at \$3 50, and in a short time buys in my last letter. You will not be surprised when back at \$22. Dr. Cummings bought seven hun I say that this detestible project of annihilating dred of the same carbines for \$15. The evidence at one fell swoop fitteen sovereign States, and of Major Hagner shows that Mr. Stevens was an blotting them out of existence, actually finds supagent or aid to General Premont. This Mr. Ste porters and admirers in both houses of Congress. vens denies. However, the relation was one of a When first introduced it was laid upon the table warm personal character. He had probably just on Sumner's own motion, and is liable to be callleft him with instructions to purchase. His dis- ed up at any time. From present indications, it patch to Fremont was just such as an agent would will not only be called up, but will be discussed send, or one who had the assurance of the neces at length. It is understood that no less than sities of the West, and that the arms would be eight Senators have expressed themselves in favor taken. At all events the bargain was an uncon- of the measure, and that four more are open to scionable one, whereby Stevens was to make conviction" on its merits; while in the House no about \$50,000 in one day, without incurring any less than thirty members have declared that if it risk or investing any capital.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST. There seemed to be no green spot in the Republic. The gross frauds upon the seaboard. by the Potomac, found a counterpart on the banks of the Mississippi. The contagion spread and fastened itself upon the Department of the West. A bery of cormorants gathered around Fremont, who were feasting upon the blood they were drawing from the nation-more impudent in their claims, more unblushing in their extortions. There, as here, no sales could be made with the Government except through the medium of heartless contractors. There, as here, none but special favorites could share the public bounty. Those willing to furnish cheapand well were cast aside, while a hardware firm-Child, Pratt & Fox-were allowed to furnish nearly \$1,000,000 without the formality of fixing the price in advance, they procuring from the very men who offered to supply the Government, and at the offered prices, while they charged an advance of twenty-five to fifty per cent. Men in league with Quartermaster Mc-Kinstry and his inspectors would first extort from the honest farmer and then unblushingly rob the treasury. In building the forts at St Louis more than \$10,000 was squandered upon profligate, unprincipled favorites. These plunderers, some imported from California, and some for a long while in the employ and receiving food and raiment from the Government, gathered around the person of Fremont, and suffered none too approach him too nearly. Quartermaster McKinistry was the high priest at this festival of r bbery and crime; a man who had for many yeas been in the regular service of the United States; a man furnished by the Administration to the Department of the West, which was supposed to be a guaranty for his faithfulness and integrity. Trusting, confiding Fremont watched him not closely. I do not pretend that Fremont shared the spoils with Child, Pratt & Fox, or Mc-Kinistry, any more than I for a moment believe that Secretary Welles shared the enormous profits his brother in-law. It is no excuse to say that the magnitude of this rebellion, huge in proportion, the impending danger casting dark shadows over our national pathway and threatening the nation's life, was a justification for allowing the exercise of unlicensed cupidity. Without doubt Brady, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, aged 36 Generals and Cabinet ministers have bowed down years. beneath the weight of increasing responsibility; but this reckless horde were undermining the very ground on which they trod

ARMY TRANSPORTATION. Another item of reckless expenditure was the order of the War Department allowing two cents per mile for the transportation of troops, and a mous were the profits that the railroad companies in the West bid and paid from \$1,500 to \$2,500 to nearly every regiment for the privilege of transportation. It is remarkable that the late Secretary, who was himself, by long experience and observation, so conversant with the manageof a friend who was intimate with railroad connections, especially in Pennsylvania, should have allowed railroad companies such large amounts troops. Thus thousands have been unjustly taken from the treasury not only by the assent of

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times. Important from Washington.

Relations Existing Between the General in Chief of the Army and the Secretary of War-The Effect of the Recent Union Victories on the Probable Duration of the War-On what Basis shall the Union be Reconstructed?-Impu reference. dent Threats of the English Abolitionists.

Washington, February 14. During the last three days, the General-in-Chief of the army has been in constant communication with the Secretary of War, at the house United States, and from whom the oath of allegiance will and request of the latter. On each of these be required on acceptance of bid as per form annexed.) three days important orders have been sent, both until 12 M., February 26, 1862, marked "Proposals to be by mail and telegraph, to Gen. Halleck, Gen. opened February 26, 1862," for the supply and delivery free of all charges, to the Troops of the United States a Buell, Gen. Hunter, and to two other Generals at | and near Indianapolis, Indiana, of such the head of divisions, signed, as such orders always have been signed, by the General in-Chief of the army. One of the New York papers, which was at first duped by the silly story of Me-Clellan's degradation to the mere command of a division, now retracts its errors, and gracefully says that "McClellan continues to direct, as he paign; and Secretary Stanton is too happy to have such an arm to lean on." Yes-the brilliant victory at Somerset; the capture of Fort Henry, which isolates both Columbus and Bow paign formed by the General in-Chief, and the execution of which he confided to men whom he as may be required by the Assistant Commissaries of knew he could trust.

one with the greatest interest. There are a great 1st of March, 1s62, and to continue in force until the 1st many French gentlemen now in Washington, day of July, 1862, subject to the approval of the Commisand they all agree that the passage in the speech one or more of the above stems will be received. The the passage in the original, and it will be seen the bids, except meats. advanced to 20 cents, closing quiet. The ad D. Morgan did not appear in the negotiation unare in the tobacco warehouses of Richmond, toes by the pound. Lyachburg, and other cities in Virginia, five mil lion dollars' worth of tobacco owned by citizens ever Fletcher's carpet store, Washington street. of France, bought on the spot between the Bills paid monthly. months of January and June, 1861, and paid for Bolders are requested to be present at 12 o'clock, in French gold coin; each cask, hogshead or box bearing the distinct announcement that it belongs to a French citizen. There may be five times that amount, but that much I know of. There is also, in the interior cities of Alabama and Misand paid for in the same way. The owners of aity to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any

they will get it in some way. speedily be followed by others at Fort Donelson and Columbus, and by the occupation of Bowling Green, the Comberland Gap, the North Carolina raligoads and those in Kontucky and Tennessee. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this -- day of These successes of the Federal arms will not terminate the war, but they will give it an entirely different aspect from that which it has worn during the last three months. Their greatest effect will be abroad. If the French Emperor has not already committed himself to a hostile policy, he will, in the view of the possible final success of the Union cause, pause for a few months longer, and wait the course of events. If, during the the city-price \$75 per acre-time easy. Mobile, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, Mat. per acre moras and Charleston be made really effective price \$37.50 per acre. that they have been oppressed or aggrieved, in bilities are that the Emperor will not interfere for Also 3,000 acres of Illinois land to trade for city propthe present. But if the blockade shall remain as erty. "Do you think it right to endeavor to carry to ineffective as it has been, and if Beanregard shall feb19-d54w2t the public, after such an offer on our part, the succeed in stemming the tide of Union victories idea that we sought to obtain \$30,000 more than in the West, there is not the slightest doubt that this vessel's value, and to foster this falsehood on both England and France will actively intervene the public to give an idea of your brother in- in favor of the South. If these expected Union law's fitness to purchase vessels for the Govern- victories take place, the Southern military leaders will merely retire to their next defensive lines, ! and make an effort to hold them. But if there is Another remarkable transaction was the sale as much Union feeling in the other Southern by the Ordnance Bureau, to Mr. Eastman, of States as has been recently manifested in Ten- Charlestown, Mast.

five thousand Hall'scarbines, an arm which need- nessee, it will then unquestionably manifest itself ed some alteration to be useful, for \$3.50 each, and lead to efforts, both at the North and South, This private sale was made at a time when the to put a stop to the war and reconstruct the Union.

Department was buying arms which had been The question, "On what basis shall the Union."

was up in the House to day they would vote for it. These facts are boasted of by the friends of

The conservative members of Congress (alas that there are so few of them!) are in favor of the ultimate restoration of the precise statu quo ante bellum. But as this is not the work of a day, and as some of the States will probably be wrenched om the grip of "the Southern Confederacy" sooner than others, it is proposed to follow, in the case of all States willing to return to their allegiance, the course that has been pursued in the case of Maryland, as nearly as may be. Maryland is at this moment nominally a free and independent State. But in reality she is anything but that. Her Governor and Legislature have been elected through the forms of law, but really under military dictation. Her Governor and Legislature are mere ciphers beside Gen. Dix, whose power is so wisely and justly used.

absolute. Never, however, was absolue power A prominent member of the Senate, whose name I will not mention in this connection, but whose abolition fanaticism is well known all over the country, has received by the last steamer from England no less than three letters from the titled bolition aristocrats of that country, which have been shown to many gentlemen in and out of Congress. These foreigners have the audacity to bully and threaten us. They say that they have thus far prevented the interference of Engand in our affairs, by assuring their compeers in Parliment that we would make this war a war for the abolition of slavery; but that, so far, our acts have belied their words; and that, if we do not quickly adopt a policy that will result in emancipation. England will interfere to protect her comnercial interests, already greatly compromised by her forbearance. Could impudence and audacity go further? The recipients of these epistles will probably introduce them in their speecies, and argue that, if we will only do as these pseudophilanthropists wish, England will not interfere with us, but permit us to thrash the rebers at our leisure. But we will probably do what thrashing we have to do in our own way.

DIED.

BRADY-On the 19th mst., from the effects of an acci-The funeral will take place from his late residence,

invited to attend.

Special Notice.

Orient street, near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on Fri-

day, the 21st, at 10 A. M. The friends of the family are

70 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for liberal price for baggage and horses. So enor a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration

of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out. MEDICAL.

ment of railroads, who rejeiced in the confidence PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

O LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of that they could lavish thousands for the transpor- family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned tation of a single regiment. Trains not running | would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and as swiftly, and sometimes with no better cars, the Old World for the past century. Although this article charged nearly double more than emigrant rates. is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half Did he not know that each passenger was entitled pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant to eighty pounds of baggage? Yet an extra price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to fur charge was allowed for all transported with the aish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which ever lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. An physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless the Department but by its express sanction and | thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by addressing. Dn. J. C. DEVERAUX, P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut. uly22-daw'61

ACENCY.

#INNESOTA TAX-PAYING AND COLLECTING Key to the Pacific Declaration of Napoleon- VI AGENCY, (established in 1855), St. Paul, Minnesota. - paid in any portion of the State and collections atif required. J. W. McCLUNG, Attorney-at-Law. N. B.-Cut this out and paste it in your office for future

ARMY STORES.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED (FROM FIRST HANDS, and from citizens loyal to the Government of the Mess Perk in barrels, full weight;

Mess Beef in barrels, full weight; Bacon Sides, new smoked ribbed, in casks; Bacon Shoulders, new smoked, in casks: Hard bread, in barrels, lined; our, extra, in barrels, lined Corn Meal, in barrels, lined; cans, (white field) in barrels lined; Peus, (Canada) in barrels, lined; Hominy, coarse, (from white flint corn) in barrels lined. Rice, (Carolina or East India) in barrels, lined; Coffee, (Rio) in double sucks, (green); Coffee, Rio) roasted in double sacks, not ground; Black Tea, in strong loxes;

Candles, (star) full weight, in boxes; Salt, in barrels, lined: Potatoes, (frish) in barrels, lined; Molasses, in barrels:

Sugar, (brown) in barrels, lined;

Green Tea, in strong boxes

Subsistence stationed at and near Indianapolis, from time Since my last letter, the full text of the address to time, in monthly delivery. Said bids, when accepted, of the Emperor Napoleon to the French Chambers two good and sufficient sureties to indemnify the United has been received here, and scrutinized by every States against loss. Said contract to take effect on the which refers to America may be construed into a stores to be of the best quality and with accompliance; comphighly belligerent sense, while it is impossible to erage must be of the best kind, and no charge for packput upon it a perfectly pacific construction. Read ages, which must be marked with contents, name of contractor and his address. Marked samples required with

that, when the Emperor says that our civil war | The fresh beef to be sound and wholesome, of four An active demand for whisky, and the price on the sub treasury for the money. Mr. George has greatly compromised the commercial interests years old and over; a cers weighing net at least 600 has, vance is partly owing to an expected Southern de til after the requisition for the money. He then sions And facts at this day exist which substant gooled and thoroughly dried before packing. The peak, manal and partly to the expected excise duty. It came and demanded \$2,500 for his share, admit- that what the Emperor says. At this day there beans, and salt to be in measured bushels; the Irish pota-Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, box 843, Indi-

> anapolis, Indiana, and samples loft at the office No. 3, C. L. KILBURN, Feb. 18, 1862. Major and C. S. U. S. A.

FORM OF OATH.

I do solemnly --- that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the Unisissippi, twelve million dollars' worth of cotton ted States scains; all enemies, whether domestic or forin bales, the property of French citizens, bought eign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loy this property live in France. They feel no un- standing; and, further, that I do this with a full detereasiness at all about their property, satisfied that mination, piedge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever; and, further, that I will well. It is possible that the recent Union victories at and faithfully perform all the daties which may be re-Somerset, Fort Henry and Roanoke Island will quire tof me by law and contract; either verbal or written. So help me God.

REAL ESTATE ACENCY.

S AGENT, I HAVE A LARGE VARIETY OF CITY property for sale and exchange. Also one splendid Farm of 66 acres, 13 miles west of next lew months, the blockade of the ports of Farm of 80 acres, 5 miles east of the city-price \$40 One Farm of 160 acres, 10 miles northwest of the city-

Also one of 40 acres-price \$32 per acre. Real Estate Agent, 24 East Washington street.

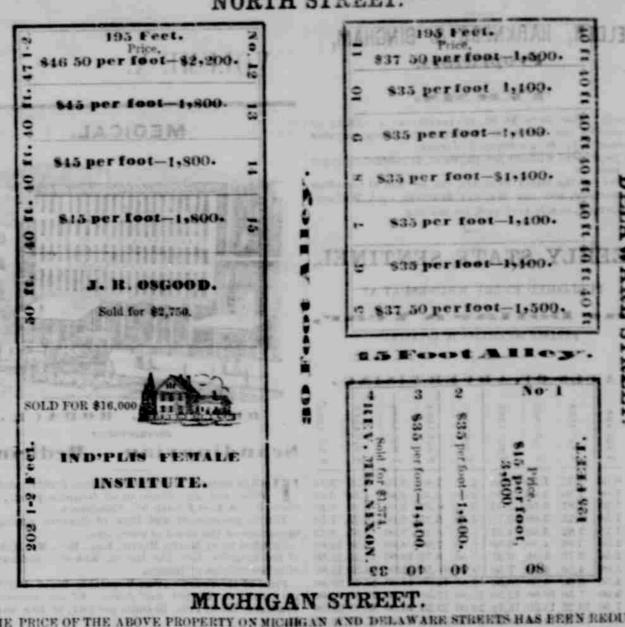
MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, OR SPERMATORRHOEA. is positively incurable by any means but those I advocate. Before e-quimencing any treatment. learn how the writer actually cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others. Enclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box 176, FOR SALEVITUAES STATE VILLE

THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sts., H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT, THE STREET OF STREET

NORTH STREET.



THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS EEEN REDUCED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$55 to \$45 per foot. This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cent., north of Washington, between Illinois, Delaware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis.

Parties withing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot. TERMS-One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest. For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store. Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862-feb1-d6m

DRY COODS.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Gentlemen-Dress Circle and Parquette.......50 THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1862. ONLY ONCES

Mr. Couldock STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. MR. FELIX A. VINCENT

HONEST JOHN. To-morrow BENEFIT OF MR. COULDOCK.

In active preparation "DOT; OR, CRICKET ON THE HEARTH." Bor Doors open at 7, commence at 7 1.

CANDIDATES.

REV. E. WHITTEN WILL BE A Candidate for Trustee of Center Township, at the approaching April election, subject to the votes of the

DRY COODS.

MILITARY COODS.

INDIARUBBER OUTFITS

BLANKETS.

Mexican Ponchos

FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS.

ACKINTOSH TALMAS, dark bine, imitation of

Boots: Cans with Capes, Riding Leggins, Gaantlets and

Gloves, Officers' Fine Coats, Havelocks, Air-Beds, Pillows and Cashfons; Drinking Cups; Folding Cots and Beds,

SUTLERS

No. 49 West Fourth St., one door west from Walnut,

CROCERIES, &C.

New Arrangement

No. 17 East Washington Street.

ment of the Messrs. Bryant, intends keeping constantly on hand a full supply of every article in the line

of Family Groceries and Provisions, and will warrant

every article to be of the best quality and at the lowest

Articles promptly delivered in all parts of the city.

The highest market price, in cash, paid for all kinds of

H. BUELL, having purchased the above establish-

310 CL-APMEN

BART & HICKCOX.

INDIA RUBBER DEPOT.

Cincinnati, Ohio

able for camp purposes.

dec27-12m

Produce.

before purchasing eisewhere.

stable for officers. Long Top and Shore

ATTORNEYS. BENJAMIN HARRISON. | WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, Late of Wallace & Harrison. | Late of Conner & Fishback. HARRISON & FISHBACK. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

> INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. FRIE UNDERSIGNED BAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the law, wil affend to all fegal business entrusted to their care in the State and Federal Courts. BENJAMIN HARRISON. WILLIAM P. ITSHBACK.

OFFICE, NO. 62 EAST WASHINGTON ST ..

(Over Mussen & Johnston's Stove Store,)

December 11, 1861. Henry M. Scott, Notary Public, will take orknowledgments of deeds, &c. at the above office, sec12-d3m

PHYSICIANS. DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER

NOTICE. A NEW YEAR CALL -A KNODLE

together with a large assortment of other articles suit-Are respectfully invited to give us a call. All goods sold would not thus publicly call upon their patrons for whose give A. Knodle & Son influtte pleasure to serve all who Jans-dtf

P. G. C. HUNT, DENTIST,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

FOR SALE.

Household Furniture for Sale. FAMILY breaking up housekeeping will dispose of their Household Furniture chasp, at private sale.

He respectfully solicits the citizens generally, in the Horse sound Buggs

Office No. 5. SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

Rubber Smoking Pipes, Cleaks and Capes, Elastic Filters, & SON would respectfully request alle those indebted to street, north side iopposite@tenns' Block, and settle their accounts. A. Kmodle & Son need the money or they favors in the past they are extremely obliged. It will may call on them in the future. DENTISTS.

NEW YORK GROCERY STORE, NO. 32, EAST MARKET STREET, INDIANAPOLIS IND.

city and country, to call and examine his stock and prices at a low price. Enquire at No. 69 West New York street, between Mississippi and Tennessee streets. feb12-d1w